

the news which reaches this country by cable. Times of peace as well as in the emotional times of war we have to keep our large staff of correspondents at their posts. Of course we do not expect our contemporaries to bear any portion of this expense. It is part of the enterprise which has made the HERALD the leading news journal of the world, and we mean to keep it just in that position, without any regard to what it may cost. Our contemporaries are perfectly welcome to use our special foreign despatches, only that we think it would be a little courteous to give us credit for them. We are quite willing also to reciprocate. The quarrel between the *Tribune* and the *World*, therefore, is entirely unnecessary and ridiculous—very small, very small indeed.

American Alliance with Russia and Germany

The present crisis in European history is rife with transformations, in which American statesmanship is called to take a profound interest. Without abating in the least our good wishes for the salvation of our old ally, France, from her present calamities, the political genius of the American people forbids us to ignore the current of events and the shifting fortunes which transfer power and empire from one to the other nation and now assign to Russia, Germany and America a foremost place among the controlling nations of the universe. Theorists will no doubt busy themselves for generations to come in defining the drift of these new transformations, but the statesman is bound to deal with facts alone, and these attest that of all the nations of the world America, Russia and Germany are those which are least effete and most overflow with vigor and energy, beyond either England or France or the smaller Powers of the European Continent.

Nor is it one of the least remarkable symptoms of this extraordinary juncture in human affairs that international sympathies are not altogether controlled by a similarity of political institutions. Thus Germany, notwithstanding the preponderance of her royalty, claims affinity with America in her educational and mental achievements, and excites admiration by the thoroughgoing honesty and skill of her civil and military organization. Russia admires American life more sincerely than any other European nation, has emancipated her serfs as we liberated our slaves and endeavors to emulate our progress in science and literature. Moreover, Russia and America luxuriate in what may be called a sense of space, both nations controlling vast and still unsettled territories and endeavoring to make the progress of industry commensurate with that of expansion. Strange as it may seem, whenever and wherever Americans and Russians meet, a mutual sympathy marks the intercourse and imparts a prestige of reality to the intimate alliance which exists between the two nations. Americans and Germans also associate with nothing of that dubious feeling which exists between Englishmen and Americans, and with nothing to mar the cordiality of relations which in reality spring from a reciprocal appreciation of their respective civilizations.

Both Russia and Germany sided with the United States against Palmerstonism and Napoleonism in the anti-slavery war and the invasion of Mexico; and Russian and German statesmen have not a little contributed to strengthen the Union cause and place the countries to that extent in palpable antagonism to Great Britain and imperial France. The whole diplomatic history during our civil war shows that, however much we may eschew international entanglements, a great nation like ours cannot isolate herself in these days of rapid intercourse. While we do not desire to intermeddle with the domestic affairs of the Old World, and while we deprecate their influence in this hemisphere, our interests point directly to a friendly union with Germany and Russia.

Our statement, if such exist, have not yet awakened to the great responsibilities which devolve upon them through the contingencies of this stirring period. America cannot be isolated like China from the other preponderating Powers of the world, and the mission of our statesmen should be to accept the present European crisis as one designed to assert the force of those great principles of progress which, in common with young nations like Russia and Germany, we hold.

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM EUROPE.—Our special correspondents in Europe supply the interesting budget of Old World news reports which appears in our columns. The mail advices are dated to the 28th of October. We have a review of Paris inside the fortifications, with a description of its every day life—the street scenes, shops, cafés, enjoyments and trade—as it presented. The statement reveals the Parisians as light-hearted and joyous, yet frivolous, particularly when we consider the ruin which reigned on every side in their midst. A thrilling narrative of a balloon voyage adventure which was experienced in an endeavor to get out of Paris accompanies the details. Of the history of the war we are furnished with some facts concerning General Bismarck's mission and the efforts which were being made by a French faction against the interests of the French nation. In Berlin there was a happy blending of citizen philanthropy, patriotism and religion with a kindly expression towards the outer world—to America particularly. Rome, clerical Rome, remained torpid under the civil rule of Italy. The police of the Holy City had come out as metropolitan reformers, and the baton was superseding the leads in the streets.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

An individual named James Griffin, who is said to be a coachman by occupation, was arraigned before Justice Mann at Tarrytown, Westchester county, on Monday, to answer a charge of having, as is alleged, forged an endorsement on a check for \$244. The accused, it appears, presented the check at the First National Bank of Tarrytown a few days since, and being a stranger he was informed that the document before being cashed must be endorsed by some responsible party in the village. Having lived in the neighborhood at one time Griffin subsequently found a firm who endorsed his claim, and who he also induced to affix his own signature to the check, on the plea that he could not write. The check was accordingly cashed; but on being sent to New York was found to be worthless on account of the fraudulent endorsement. Information having been given to the authorities Griffin was discovered in Brooklyn, where he had already been arrested on a charge of theft. After a partial hearing before Justice Mann that official committed the accused to the county jail to await a further examination.

PARIS.

The End of the Armistice Negotiations.

BISMARCK'S EXPLANATIONS.

France Rapidly Approaching a State of Anarchy.

REVOLUTION IN PERPIGNAN

Attack from the Paris Troops Momentarily Expected.

VERDUN GIVES UP.

Dreadful State of Distress and Discontent in Germany.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

THIERS AND BISMARCK.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

First Hopes of an Armistice—Negotiations and a Failure—Paris Not to be Revictualled.
LONDON, Nov. 8, 1870.

Special telegrams from Versailles, dated yesterday evening, report that negotiations for an armistice between the Prussians and French are positively ended.

M. Thiers visited Count Bismarck on the 6th instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. After his return it was thought that an armistice had been agreed to, as the forts of Paris became quite silent.

This morning Thiers started for Tours, and it became known that the negotiations with the Prussians had failed on the point of the French demand for revictualing Paris, which would not be complied with by King William.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Trochu Responsible for the Failure of Negotiations—Bismarck's Explanation—The Royalist Journal on the Armistice.
LONDON, Nov. 7, 1870.

Private advices just received from Versailles confirm the account given by Count Bismarck of the suspension of the negotiations for an armistice. Jules Favre, together with a majority of his colleagues, favored the scheme for the election of members to the Constituent Assembly, and urged the acceptance of the armistice as negotiated by M. Thiers. General Trochu, the commander of the armies at Paris, dissented, and carried his point.

AN EXPLANATION FROM BISMARCK.

Count Bismarck has furnished the following explanation of the rupture of the negotiations for an armistice:—The French government having declared through its representative, M. Thiers, its inability to accept the German offer of an armistice on the basis of *status quo*, the Count proposed that the French name a tutor holding the election for a Constituent Assembly. The Germans promised that in such event the absolute freedom of the elections should be respected, even in the territory occupied by the Prussians. M. Thiers thereupon withdrew to the outskirts to consult Jules Favre and General Trochu, but at length returned to Versailles without the power to accept the German offer.

THE ROYALIST JOURNALS ON THE FAILURE OF THE ARMISTICE.

A despatch from Tours, received here to-day, says:—The royalist journals commenced to attack the government with violence as soon as it was known that the armistice had failed. The *Gazette de France* (legitimist) is especially insulting in its personal allusions to Gambetta.

More About the Armistice—Thiers' Travels Described by Himself—Apathy of Englishmen—Russia Friendly—English Jealousy.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1870.

A correspondent writing from Versailles on the 7th inst. says:—So time was agreed upon because the government insisted in revictualing the city. The Prussian military authorities refused this, although Bismarck was willing to concede it. Prussia stated her demands with considerable distinctness, excepting in regard to the money account. Her conditions were the cession of Haute and Bas-Rhin, two departments containing the fortresses of Strasbourg, Belfort and several lesser strongholds. As for money, *dar Preussse* let ja ein guter Wirth, and will not fail to reckon every groschen Prussia has spent in the war, and to demand its repayment.

I had a lengthy conversation with M. Tiers. He informed me of the diplomatic journey he had performed through Europe. He went first to Tours, then to Paris, arriving at Versailles on the 21st ult., with the necessary powers to treat. He conferred with Bismarck every day, sometimes twice a day, discussing the conditions of a truce, the first step toward the formation of a regular government. If hostilities temporarily cease the elections might be held and the Constituent Assembly convoked, which would decide upon a form of government, which then would determine the question of peace or war.

Thiers informed me that it was not true that England had taken the lead in endeavoring to obtain terms for France while Russia stood aloof. The reverse is true. Thiers found England engaged in home affairs. He was indifferent to the concerns of the rest of the world and was afraid to meddle with them. Granville is too much of a country town for German propositions. The Queen neither seemed awake to the danger arising from England for the formation of an all-powerful monarchy in the centre of Europe; but they did not conceal their jealousy of Russia. There was no vexation when Thiers informed them he was going to St. Petersburg. "Why leave us so soon?" they asked; "why should you go to Russia?" "To try and find friends that I could not find here," answered Thiers. In truth, at St. Petersburg Thiers did find friends. Who knows what Russia would have done had she been ready. As she was not armed, she could only give weight of her influence and the action of her diplomacy. This was enough to rouse England and make her take the lead. Then the four Powers agreed to address Prussia collectively. Austria was glad to do that little for a Power whose success would have delighted her, but whose defeat charmed her. Italy, the least friendly of all the Powers, hardly concealed her regret at the fall of the Bonaparte dynasty.

Additional Particulars of M. Thiers' Mission.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1870.

showed him great ill-will as the bearer of the news that Metz had capitulated. A guard was required for his protection, and finally he left the city with an escort of cavalry. Favre, who was to have accompanied him, excused himself at the last moment, on account of the threatening aspect of affairs. Thiers and six interviewers with Bismarck. Except in the diplomatic circles, no body paid him the least attention.

All the German commanders regard peace impossible until Paris is taken, but even now the bombardment is not certain. The siege guns are actually in position on many points, but it is believed the fire will not be opened before the 15th. The intercepted letters from Paris are filled with complaints for want of food. Supplies at St. Germain and Versailles are more abundant than ever, great quantities of provisions, and especially forage, are discovered almost daily that were concealed by the French.

PRUSSIAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A National Lesson Recommended for France.
BERLIN, Nov. 7, 1870.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* says that the French government in Paris having refused to listen to the cannon of Germany will be resorted to for the purpose of delivering it a lesson. "The persons who have usurped authority in France are responsible for the blood of the thousands who will suffer."

ANARCHY IN FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Demonstration Against Thiers—A Price Set Upon Napoleon's and Bazaine's Heads—General Barrat Arrested—Dreadful State of Affairs in Perpignan.
LONDON, Nov. 8, 1870.

On the 31st Thiers' hotel in Paris was surrounded by a crowd of the rids, crying "Down with Thiers! Down with the traitor! Down with the dupe!"

A PRICE UPON THEIR HEADS.

The *Journal des Droits de l'Homme*, published at Montpellier, sets a price on Bazaine's and Napoleon's heads, and opened a subscription to pay for their assassination.

ARREST OF GENERAL BARRAT.

General Barrat, who commanded the artillery at Strasbourg, was arrested at Grenoble on a charge of treason against the republic. The mob assembled before the General's hotel, crying out, "We are the sovereign people! Down with the servants of the empire!" It was with great difficulty that Barrat was rescued from the hands of the mob and conveyed to the prison of St. Joseph. Hausmann, ex-Prefect of Paris, was arrested at his villa at Nice.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN PERPIGNAN.

A correspondent, writing from Perpignan the 4th inst. says:—"A civil war has commenced here with frightful scenes. The colonel commanding here was assailed by bands of 'reds' and cut down. The chief of the gendarmes underwent the same fate. M. de Barlas, the Mayor, was stoned to death before his own house. I never witnessed a sight so horrible. Another gentleman was pursued by the mob and killed with butcher's hammers. The National Guard are now assembling to quell the mob. All the houses and shops are closed."

(Perpignan, the scene of this terrible outbreak, is a city of some 25,000 inhabitants, the chief place of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It lies near the Spanish border, a little west of the Mediterranean, and is some 600 miles south of Paris. It is a fortified city of the first class, surrounded by a wall and defended by a citadel. It is ill-built, with crooked streets, but its environs are very charming. It has several cloth factories, tanneries and distilleries, and its commerce is in wine, wool, oil, honey, &c. Its origin is placed by tradition several centuries back of the Roman invasion, but its real history does not extend beyond the eleventh century. It obtained franchises from the kings of Arragon, and in the thirteenth century, when it had become the capital of the kingdom of Majorca, its walls were extended. It sustained a memorable siege against the troops of Louis XI. of France, and capitulated in 1475, but was returned to the Spaniards during the reign of Charles VIII. It was finally incorporated into French territory under Louis XIII. in 1642.)

MILITARY AND OTHER REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Defences at Lyons—Affairs in the Vosges—Verdun Gives Up—Affairs in and Around Paris—The German Coast in the Dark—Dreadful Distress and Discontent in Germany—Miscellaneous News.
LONDON, Nov. 8, 1870.

Since the failure of the armistice an attack by the French in force is momentarily expected.

PREPARATIONS AT LYONS.

Vigorous preparations are making at Lyons for defence. A great quantity of provisions have been collected and all the able-bodied citizens have been thoroughly armed. All communication northward from Lyons has been cut by the Prussians.

AFFAIRS AT MARSEILLES.

A despatch from Marseilles, dated November 5 states that M. Esquiros reports that the people are now in complete submission to the government authorities. He therefore submits his resignation, asserting that it is the duty of the hour to unite against the invaders.

Another despatch says:—All is quiet at Marseilles. The press of that city publish a proclamation from the new Administrator, M. Gent, recommending moderation and the setting aside of all purposes save the country's defence.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VOSGES.

A telegram from Versailles, dated to-day, states that General Trochu reported to the Prussian headquarters here yesterday that his division had repulsed the Franco-Prussians in several engagements on the 2d inst., between Colmar and Belfort. He reports also the occurrence of several skirmishes at Rougemont and Reims, in which the French lost five officers and 100 men. The French fortress of Belfort was invested on Thursday, the 2d inst. Communication with General Werder has been re-established.

HOW THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE IS MANAGED.

A correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Loire on the 6th says:—This army has increased rapidly and numbers 100,000. The artillery is abundant, but harness and saddlery are deficient. The men are well equipped and fed. The French generals cannot make it out why they have been permitted to concentrate so large a force unmolested. The French themselves, when changing front at Salbris, intended to attack, but did not, because the movement took six days instead of twenty-four hours. Their failure was due to the interference of the Tours government, which insisted on directing every detail and had its own plan of battle. Everything broke down from sheer ignorance and incompetence, yet the generals are now blamed for the delay.

THE SIEGE OF NEUF BRISACH.

Particulars of the siege of Neuf Brisach about the 6th, and the French batteries determining the town were abandoned. The French commander discontinued firing on Alt-Brisach, which was occupied by the Prussians.

EXTENDING DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

A correspondent writing from Blois November 4 says:—The headquarters of the Army of the Loire will probably soon arrive here. Bourles is exceedingly unpopular with the troops; he has shot 113 men in one month, and officers and men threaten to shoot him, if possible, in the first battle. The headquarters of the Sixteenth corps is still at Marchenoir. The troops are ordered by divisions from the forest of Marchenoir to Metz, where the headquarters of the Fifteenth corps are established. A seven-thousand corps is forming. Discipline and watchfulness, though defective, is much better than it was in the army under Marchenoir. Outpost and vidette service seems to be well done.

CAPITULATION OF VERDUN.

The town of Verdun has capitulated to the Prussians. NO ONE TO ENTER OR LEAVE PARIS. King William has issued an order that no person whatever will hereafter be allowed to enter or leave Paris. Five passengers have just been captured and will be court-martialed for violation of the order.

KING WILLIAM RELUCTANT TO DEREFY PARIS.

The London Times this morning has raised to believe that the bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks. King William is reluctant to destroy so grand a city and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

COOL.

The project of summoning the North German Parliament to meet at Versailles is taking shape and will probably be carried into effect.

TUNING THEM TO A CANTOR.

The Director of the Jardin des Plantes has sold the animals to the butchers. Butchers bring high prices.

FRANCE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPENDING DESTRUCTION OF PARIS.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, says that all the Berlin newspapers, official and otherwise, throw the responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris on the French. The latter have thus far obstinately refused to recognize plain facts.

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CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

A correspondent telegraphs on the 4th inst.:—The Bank of France issued twenty-five franc notes to an amount of 2,325,000 francs. It has a reserve of 237,000 notes of twenty-five francs each, only requiring to be numbered. 150,000 new notes will be issued. The bank is able to issue daily 10,000 notes of twenty-five francs, 12,000 notes of fifty and 6,000 of 100f.

FRANCE UNCONSCIOUS OF DEFEAT.

A telegram from Vienna, dated to-day, says that the *Correspondence* of that city asserts that the French government acts as if it were unconscious of its defeat. Its tone and manner are the same as they would have been if the French army had been victorious and were now before the city of Rome.

NO LIGHTS ON THE GERMAN COAST TO BE RETURNED.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, states that the Prussian government, which recently gave orders for the restoration of the lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe, has now countermanded those orders, and the work has consequently been suspended.

DISTRESS AND DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

A letter received here to-day from Berlin contains the following:—

Fearful distress and discontent prevail in Germany, growing out of the prolongation of the war, of which the journals dare not speak, because no mercy is shown by this military government. The whole country is morally and materially in a most deplorable condition, and it is doubtful how long the public indignation can be restrained by military discipline. Everywhere is desolation. Tens of thousands are in mourning. Prussia may yet greatly injure France, but she is so exhausted she cannot conquer, for King William must go on under the same conditions as did the Emperor after the battles of the 14th, 16th and 18th of August, when he dared not venture to Paris without achieving a success to offset the previous disaster. William also seeks success before daring to venture to Berlin, otherwise Prussian power will collapse like the dreams of the Emperor.

PROSSER AND JARRAS AT FRANKFORT.

Generals Prosser and Jarras have selected Frankfurt as place of residence during their detention in Germany.

THE INTERESTS OF THE PAPACY.

A despatch dated Versailles, November 7, says that the Archbishop of Posen has arrived there, after an interchange of correspondence with Bismarck, on a mission concerning the interests of the Papacy. The Archbishop comes in the capacity of negotiator between the Pope and the court of Berlin.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF THE RHEIN.

The French blockading fleet, consisting of seven iron-clads and four corvettes, is north of Heligoland.

SEVERAL WAR NOTES.

It is said that Baron Haffmann has been arrested. The city of Metz has been made the capital of German Lotharing (Lorraine).

A report from Berlin says that the French prisoners are supplied with clothing by the Germans.

FRENCH SUCCESSES—The Army of the Loire Doing Well—The Battle Near Orleans—Thiers Expected in Tours—The Organization of the Army of Paris—The Late Disorders in Paris—Press Criticisms on Napoleon's Apology—Garibaldi's Address to His Soldiers.

Tours, Nov. 8, 1870.

Despatches from Rome report successes for the French army at several points in that quarter.

SUCCESS OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

Despatches from the Army of the Loire report a series of successful engagements yesterday at Poissy and St. Laurent des Bois. Two battalions of Prussians, supported by 1,500 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, attacked the French advanced posts. After a combat of two hours' duration, the French cavalry appeared to be surrounding them, the Prussians retreated, leaving two officers and fifty men killed and seventy prisoners in our hands.

BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS.

A general battle was fought to-day near Orleans. All the ambulances have been sent to the front. No news has yet arrived of the result of the fighting.

THIERS EXPECTED.

M. Thiers is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

BALLOONING.

A balloon, under the direction of M. Usandier, started Sunday from the neighborhood of Rouen for Paris.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF PARIS.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 8th says:—"Of the three armies into which the combatants in Paris have been divided, two are intended for service outside the walls. One is under the command of General Clement Thomas, and the other under General Bichot. The army of the latter is composed of three corps d'armee, commanded respectively by Generals Vinoy, Konstant and d'Exea. The third army will be under the special command of General Trochu, who at the same time is Commander-in-Chief of all the armies."

TROUCH ON THE LATE DISORDERS.

The *Journal* contains a note from General Trochu explaining the inaction of General Schmitz during the disorders of the 31st ult. Trochu states that he had given orders that the National Guard should alone interfere to preserve order; hence the regular troops were not called upon. The note concludes with the assurance that the National Guard have amply justified their behavior the confidence reposed in them by the general.

SOLDIERS OBLIGED TO GO TO MILITARY DUTY.

A decree, just promulgated, orders all soldiers who escaped from Sedan to return to military duty within eight days. The requirement applies only to those untrammelled by the articles of capitulation.

NAPOLEON'S APOLOGY CRITICIZED.

The *Moniteur*, reviewing Napoleon's report of the causes which led to the defeat at Sedan, says:—This apology touches us as the lament of an unfortunate. But truth has rights as well as misfortune, and in the pamphlet in question truth is violated. Every word is thrown upon pure opinion responsibility for the war, the author seems to forget the deplorable pains with which he encouraged the delirious contention which led to the war. All know that the imperial press most violently demanded war and the forcible annexation of Belgium, and that those papers were paid by Napoleon to keep up his city. It is singular that the Emperor, who assumed entire command of the army, should plead that he was deceived as to its condition and composition.

OTHER JOURNALS REFER TO THE PAMPHLET AS A PROOF OF NAPOLEON'S OVERWEIGHING SELF-CONFIDENCE AND IMPATIENCE.

The republican organs are particularly bitter.

FREEMAN'S PRISING FRENCH CITIZENS.

A report has been received from Rheims that the Prussian Governor General of Lorraine announces that the families of all male citizens absent from

their homes after a certain date will be fined fifty francs per day as long as such absence continues.

THE RAILWAY PENITENTIARY.

The Prussians continue to force the most eminent citizens living on the railway lines to ride upon the locomotives, the object being to prevent accidents to the trains. The barbarity of the invaders increases in proportion to the resistance of the population to their cruel requisitions. Many acts of extreme ferocity are reported.

GARIBOLDI'S ADDRESS.

A correspondent with Garibaldi telegraphs from Dole, November 7, as follows:—

Garibaldi has received the following address to the Italian battalions now under him:—

SOLDIERS:—We meet again. You are young and vigorous; I am old and infirm, but still stand fast by my principles. We fight for the republic universal and for Italy. Remember that to you is confided the honor of Italy. You have fought the battles of Falherland. I hope to be worthy of you.

The battalions responded with cheers for an universal and a French republic, and for Garibaldi.

We leave Dole to-morrow to advance.

Personal Intelligence.

C. H. Phillips, Surgeon J. H. Janney and F. H. Mahan, of the United States Army, are temporarily stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General H. G. Robinson, of Birmingham, and Judge Tremain, of Albany, are guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Baltazar Schmitt, Chargé d'Affaires of the Turkish Legation, is occupying rooms at the Albemarle Hotel.